

Summary

1. In the past three years, about 100 cases of human avian influenza infection were confirmed by the WHO annually.
2. The cases occurred in the Western Pacific, South-East Asia and Eastern Mediterranean WHO regions. More cases were reported around January to March each year.
3. In 2008, there were 36 cases so far and the majority occurred in Indonesia (55.6%), Egypt (19.4%) and Vietnam (13.9%).

This week's update

(as of 21 September 2008)		WHO	OIE	Details of H5N1 cases/outbreaks
		Confirmed human cases (deaths)	Wild birds/poultry reports	
This week	Hong Kong	0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laos: Ducklings in a backyard flock were H5N1 positive. (Sep 18, OIE) • Togo: Birds (unspecified) on a farm in Agbata region were H5N1 positive. (Sep 14, OIE)
	Outside HK	0	2	
	Affected countries	-	Laos, Togo	
Cumulative since November 2003	Hong Kong	0	45 wild birds ^θ	
	Outside HK	387 (245)		
	Affected countries	15 *	61 [#]	
<p>^θ Includes only wild birds detected since 2006. Details of 2008 available at AFCD website: (http://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/whatsnew/what_qua/files/common/h5n1_2008.pdf)</p> <p>* The 15 affected countries included Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, 14 provinces in China (Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shanghai, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Zhejiang), Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam.</p> <p>[#] Details of the OIE reported cases in poultry/wild birds: (http://www.oie.int/eng/info_ev/en_AI_factoids_2.htm)</p>				

Table 1.

WHO confirmed human cases of avian influenza (H5N1) by the year since 2003 (as of 21 September 2008)[§]

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Overall
Cases	4	46	98	115	88	34	387
Deaths	4	32	43	79	59	26	245
Case Fatality Rate (CFR)	100.0%	69.6%	43.9%	68.7%	67.0%	76.5%	63.3%

[§] Further breakdown by countries is available at the government website "Prevention of Avian

Table 2.

**Countries/areas affected by avian influenza (H5N1) in the last 6 months
(as of 21 September 2008)**

WHO Region	Countries	Affected by H5N1 in	Date of last report
Western Pacific	Vietnam	Human, Poultry	2008-07-14
	China (Guangdong)	Human, Poultry	2008-06-20
	China (Hong Kong SAR)	Poultry, Wild bird	2008-06-11 ^{&}
	Laos	Poultry	2008-09-14
	Korea	Poultry	2008-04-15
	China (Tibet)	Poultry	2008-04-08
	Japan	Wild bird	2008-06-01
South-East Asia	Indonesia	Human, Poultry	2008-09-10
	Bangladesh	Human, Poultry	2008-06-11
	India	Poultry	2008-06-03
Eastern Mediterranean	Egypt	Human, Poultry	2008-07-07
	Pakistan	Human, Poultry	2008-06-22
Europe	Russia	Poultry	2008-04-11
	Turkey	Poultry	2008-03-18
	Switzerland	Wild bird	2008-03-31
Africa	Togo	Poultry	2008-09-18
	Benin	Poultry	2008-08-25
	Nigeria	Poultry	2008-07-25
The Americas	--	--	--

[&] Environmental samples taken from cages of poultry stalls in a total of four markets tested positive for H5N1 avian influenza virus by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

Table 3.

WHO confirmed human cases of H5N1 since 2003 (as of 21 September 2008)

Country	Cumulative no. of cases (November 2003 to September 2008)	No. of recent cases (June to September 2008)
Azerbaijan	8	0
Bangladesh	1	0
Cambodia	7	0
China	30	0
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	50	0
Indonesia	137	4
Iraq	3	0
Laos	2	0
Myanmar	1	0
Nigeria	1	0
Pakistan	3	0
Thailand	25	0
Turkey	12	0
Vietnam	106	0
Overall	387	4

Table 4.

Details of the recent WHO confirmed human cases of H5N1 (June to September 2008)

Date of report	Country	Province	Region	Sex	Age	Outcome
10 Sep 08	Indonesia	Tangerang	Banten	M	38	Fatal
10 Sep 08	Indonesia	Tangerang	Banten	M	20	Fatal
19 Jun 08	Indonesia	Banten	Tangerang	F	34	Fatal
19 Jun 08	Indonesia	South Jakarta	Jakarta	F	16	Fatal

Avian Influenza Report is a weekly report produced by Respiratory Disease Office of Centre for Health Protection during the alert level of Government's Preparedness Plan for Influenza Pandemic in Hong Kong. This report aims to highlight any important international development of avian influenza preparedness and control and to monitor global avian influenza activity in humans and birds.

Sources: World Health Organization (WHO); World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)